SAMHSA's Strategic Prevention Framework

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SAMHSA's Strategic Plan

VISION
A Life in the Community for Everyone

MISSION
Building Resilience and
Facilitating Recovery

ACE—the basis of SAMHSA programs:

ACCOUNTABILITY   **C**APACITY   **E**FFECTIVENESS

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The Role of Prevention

To create communities in which people have a quality life:

- healthy environments at work & in school
- supportive communities and neighborhoods
- connected to families and friends
- ATOD and crime free

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Substance Abuse is LOCAL

The federal government and states should implement systems to support communities in reducing substance abuse and related problems.

Every community needs a comprehensive community wide plan---the community is the unit of analysis.

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State Prevention Systems and the Single State Authority

A servant–leadership role positioned to support the growth of community prevention systems by

- Creating a State prevention system

- Providing resources, capacity building, and tools necessary for communities to achieve targeted community change

State success is dependent on community success!

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State Prevention System

- Prevention System Leadership Group—brings together the top-level decision makers across agencies and the Governor's office to provide direction

- Workgroups—bring together agency-specific staff to develop and align system functions

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State Prevention System
(continued)

- Workgroups

  - Epidemiology Workgroup—collects and distributes appropriate data

  - Capacity Workgroup—identifies skills and processes needed to do comprehensive planning (community training and TA)

  - Strategies Workgroup—identifies evidence-based policies, practices, and programs that make sense for communities

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State Prevention System
(continued)

- Workgroups

  - Implementation Workgroup---identifies funding mechanisms, services budgets, etc.

  - Evaluation/NOMs Workgroup—collects and analyzes outcome data, including NOMs in conjunction with the EPI Work group

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Community Prevention Systems

- Bring the power of individual citizens and institutions together

- Create a comprehensive plan that everyone in the community has a stake in and owns

- Foster continued systems approaches as the community experiences the outcomes of its investments

- Hold community institutions accountable

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Focus for States and Communities

- Consumption and consequences (prevent the problem associated with use)

- Across the lifespan (not just youth)

- Based on evidence-based research and empirical data

- Outcomes measured at the population level (not just program level)

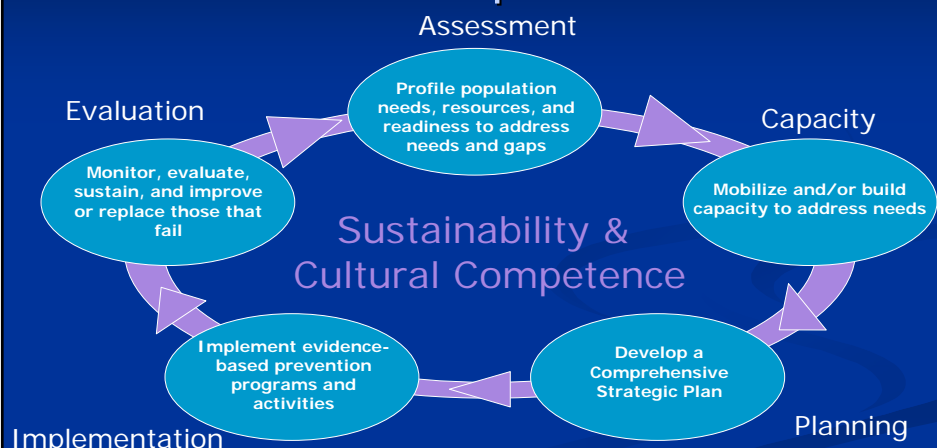*If we prevent use, we prevent the problem!!*

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Strategic Prevention Framework

- Public Health Approach

- Follows a Strategic Planning Process Use Data throughout the process to inform decisions

- Outcomes Based Prevention

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SAMHSA's
Strategic Prevention Framework
Steps

Assessment

Evaluation

Capacity

Profile population needs, resources, and readiness to address needs and gaps

Monitor, evaluate, sustain, and improve or replace those that fail

Mobilize and/or build capacity to address needs

Sustainability & Cultural Competence

Implement evidence-based prevention programs and activities

Develop a Comprehensive Strategic Plan

Implementation

Planning

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Outcomes-based prevention

- Effective prevention is grounded in a solid understanding of alcohol tobacco and other drug *consumption and consequence patterns.*

- Documenting the nature and extent of consumption (e.g., underage drinking) and consequences (motor-vehicle crashes) at the start is critical for determining intervening variables and aligning strategies to address them.

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Outcome-Based Prevention

| Substance-Related Consequence and Use | ⟺ | Intervening/ Causal Variables | ⟺ | Programs/ Policies/ Practices |

Implementing the Strategic Prevention Framework

Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Replanning

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Substance-Related Problems (Examples)

	TOBACCO	ALCOHOL	ILLICIT DRUGS
Illness	Lung Cancer Heart Disease Lung Disease Fetal effects	Cirrhosis Cancer Heart Disease Fetal effects	Overdose HIV Fetal Effects
Injury	Burns	Car Crashes Boating/Falls Suicide Homicide	Car Crashes Suicide
Other	Fires	Crime Work/School	Crime Work/School

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Substance Use Consumption Patterns

Substance-Related Consequences and Use	⟷	Intervening Factors	⟷	Strategies

- Overall Consumption
- Acute, heavy consumption
- Consumption in risky situations
  - Drinking and driving
  - Smoking around young children
- Consumption by high risk groups
  - Youth, College Students, Older Groups
  - Pregnant women

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Intervening/Causal Factors (Examples)

Substance-Related Consequences and Use	⟷	Intervening Factors	⟷	Strategies

- Community Level Factors
  - Availability of substances (price, retail, social)
  - Promotion of substances
  - Social Norms regarding use
  - Enforcement of Policies and Social Norms
- Individual Level Factors
  - Perceptions of risk
  - Perceptions of harm

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Choosing Strategies

Substance-Related Consequences and Use	⟷	Intervening Factors	⟷	Strategies

- Must address the problem identified

- Must address the causal factor(s) believed to be involved

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Strategic Prevention Framework SIG
Evidence Based Programs, Policies and Practices

Any one of these categories identified in SPF SIG:

- **"appearing on a Federal List" or**

- **"appearing in a peer reviewed journal" or**
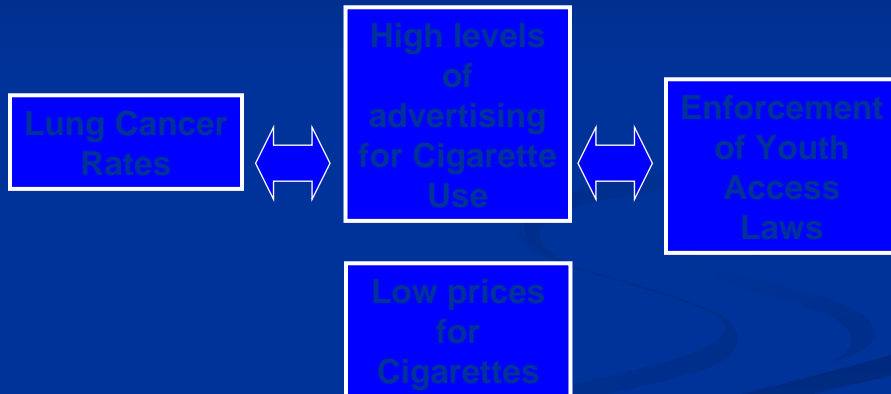
- **demonstrating "documented effectiveness"**

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Strategy Matches Problem and Cause

Related Problems	Substance Use	Causal Factors	Strategies
High Rate of Alcohol-Related Crashes	High Rates of Binge Drinking	Easy Access to Alcohol	Reduce Access
	High Rates of Drinking and Driving	Low Perceived Risk of Alcohol Use	Curriculum to Increase Knowledge about Risk
		Social Norms Encouraging Binge Drinking	Eliminating Tail-Gating Parties; Promoting No-Alcohol Parties
		Little Enforcement of Drinking and Driving	Checkpoints

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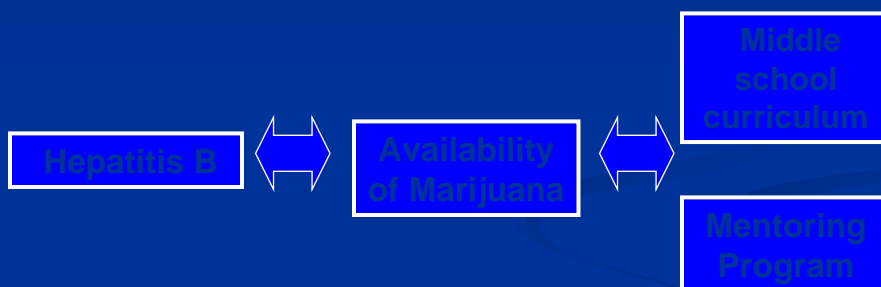Center for Substance Abuse Prevention
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Strategy Does Not Match the **Cause**….
May Match the **Problem**

High levels of advertising for **Cigarette** Use

Lung Cancer Rates

Enforcement of Youth Access Laws

Low prices for Cigarettes

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Strategy Does Not Match the **Cause**
or the **Problem**

Middle school curriculum

Hepatitis B

Availability of Marijuana

Mentoring Program

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"Drug use is not a national problem…it is a series of local epidemics."

"Drug use prevention is not about one program or activity…it is about making it part of the ground water—the way communities do business."

–Beverly Watts Davis

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Developing and supporting community capacity to operate within and maintain a local prevention system will end up with the appropriate mix of programs, environmental strategies, and system policies to effectively create…. *A Life in the Community for Everyone.*

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